

Date: Tue, 1 Nov 94 20:29:51 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: List  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #1178  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Tue, 1 Nov 94                      Volume 94 : Issue 1178

Today's Topics:

"Re: Packet Cluster Author"  
    AEA PK-900  
    Alinco DJ-180 mod.  
Basic Primer for Electronics???  
    Call Sign ID  
CHIPSWITCH upgrade for HR2600 ?  
    Computer Controlled Rigs.  
    Farnsworth question  
    HAMCOMM  
Loss of RG214U cable at 1500M  
    Motorola Syntors  
No License to Extra Leap? (3 msgs)  
OH2BH's Book "Where do we go next?"  
Re: CW Learning: Going slow. : (  
    Soldering iron - how hot?  
WTB Motorola Mitrek's (2 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: 2 Nov 94 00:51:38 GMT  
From: rc@itchy.ncsl.NIst.GOV (Robert Carpenter)  
Subject: "Re: Packet Cluster Author"

Enough, ENOUGH !!!!! Thanks to all for leading me to AK1A as the author of  
Packet Cluster software.

Bob Carpenter

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Date: 1 Nov 1994 18:52:00 GMT  
From: levine@mc.com (Bob Levine)  
Subject: AEA PK-900

In article 002583B8@primenet.com, asken@primenet.com (Ken Fredstrom) writes:  
-->Does anyone know if the pk-900 can send SSTV and if so what program do you use  
-->to do so. I have a copy of jvfax version 7 and it receives SSTV and FAX just  
-->great but wont send either one of them and I know the pk-900 can send fax.

Ive been looking for the same for send or receive. The PK900 mentions it  
does SSTV but Ive yet to see any software for it for that mode.

Is jvfax a commercial program or can it be obtained by FTP from  
somewhere for rx sstv on the PK900?

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Bob Levine KD1GG 7J1AIS VK2GYN formerly KA1JFP  
levine@mc.com <--Internet email Phone(508) 256-1300 x247  
kd1gg@wa1phy.ma <--Packet Mail FAX(508) 256-3599  
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Date: 1 Nov 94 15:00:17 CST  
From: molson@cray.com (Mark Olson {x68218 CF/ENG})  
Subject: Alinco DJ-180 mod.

Hello All,

Would someone steer me toward the modification to the Alinco DJ-180 handheld that  
opens up TX on 150 MHz? I want to use this with partners business band radios.

Thanks in advance,

Ole  
e-mail molson@cray.com  
Keywords:

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Date: Mon, 31 Oct 1994 21:51:26 GMT

From: marq@world.std.com (Mark A Lilly)  
Subject: Basic Primer for Electronics???

[ Article crossposted from sci.electronics,alt.energy.renewable ]  
[ Author was Mark A Lilly ]  
[ Posted on Mon, 31 Oct 1994 00:21:48 GMT ]

Hi,

I'm a total novice about electricity and electronics (despite college physics classes), and i'm wondering if anyone knows a basic primer on the 'net that might help me advance my knowledge. I want to know what voltage is, and what amps are, and how they relate, and what watts mean, and how i can understand them pragmatically. I eventually want to build solar powered energy sytems into my house (when i get one) so i figure it best to start learning now.

Thanks,

Mark

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I hope you hear many blessed voices in the wilderness.

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I hope you hear many blessed voices in the wilderness.

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Date: 30 Oct 1994 09:42:55 GMT  
From: s2202629@np.ac.sg (Teh Aik Wen)  
Subject: Call Sign ID

In article <38hqas\$6rt@detroit.freenet.org>,  
John Hughes <ad779@detroit.freenet.org> wrote:

>Is it appropriate or not to state a call with a double letter (i.e., xy8ppq)  
> as xy8 double pq? An older Ham indicated this was not proper. Seems minor,  
with all the imaginative phonetics heard and people who say zed for the z in thei  
>in their calls...which is supposed to be some fancy british pronunciation?  
>What does the group think?

I don't think it's very 'proper' as it could be subject to misintepration.

I would take 'xy8 double pq' as either of the following...

xy8dpq  
xy8pppq

It really depends on how the other party understands what you're trying to

say... Why confuse 'em?

-----  
Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 21:49:42 GMT  
From: johnm@weitek.COM (John Mcleod)  
Subject: CHIPSWITCH upgrade for HR2600 ?

Are there any users of the CHIPSWITCH cpu upgrade for the Uniden HR2600 ?  
I was tempted to buy one, but having looked at the (64pin ?) cpu that must  
be removed, I was scared off. Any experiences/observations of this ??

John Mcleod N6RCD.

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Date: 1 Nov 94 13:47:32 CST  
From: rps@cray.com (Russell P. Starksen)  
Subject: Computer Controlled Rigs.

I am looking to upgrade to a computer controlled rig. Not knowing what's out  
there I'm seeking the net's wisdom. I have a shareware  
version of hyperlog that talks about a bunch of different that support  
computer interfacing.

Do all rigs let you change the frequency from the computer?  
Are there any radios that are easier to hookup to than others?

I'm also looking for input on cw, memory keyers and rotator control  
software/hardware ....etc.... the whole 9 yards!

Thanks!  
Russ  
rps@cray.com

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Date: 1 Nov 94 22:21:26 GMT  
From: byon@quicksilver.COM (Byon Garrabrant)  
Subject: Farnsworth question

Farnsworth question

Sending "PARIS " involves the sending of 10 dits, 4 dahs, 9 spaces  
between marks in a character, 4 spaces between characters, and 1 space  
between words. At 1 unit of time for a dit, 2 for a dah, 1 for  
spaces between marks in a character, 3 for spaces between characters,  
and 7 for spaces between words, this amounts for 50 units of time per

"word". Therefore, for an exactly "5 words per minute" Morse Code transmission, there should be 250 of these time units per minute, so each time unit, or the length of each dit, is 240 ms. And a 13 wpm message has 650 time units per minute, or 92.3 ms per dit.

Does a Fransworth speed of 13 wpm when giving a 5 wpm code test mean that the dits, dahs, and spaces between marks inside a character are set as if the test was a perfect 13 wpm test, and the other two spaces are set as if it were a 5 wpm test? Or, should the timing of the between letter spaces and the between word spaces be set as if giving a 2.5 wpm test such that the overall speed is 5 wpm?

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Byon Garrabrant                      KD6BCH                      byon@quicksilver.com

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Date: 2 Nov 1994 00:07:25 GMT  
From: David Spoelstra <davids@truevision.com>  
Subject: HAMCOMM

In article <1994Oct28.190433.13030@powertech.no> Hernan Moya,  
hernanm@powertech.no writes:

>Somebody know if the program HAMCOMM have a new version I have version  
2.0

You can ftp version 3.0 from oak.oakland.edu in  
/pub/hamradio/pc/digital/utils/hamcom30.exe

-David N9PGH

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Date: 1 Nov 1994 17:52:20 GMT  
From: s\_kwan@hk.super.net (Simon Kwan)  
Subject: Loss of RG214U cable at 1500M

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Date: 1 Nov 1994 10:30:23 -0800  
From: zilmer@jingluo.dt.wdc.com (Matthew Zilmer (&))  
Subject: Motorola Syntors

I have seen some interest here in Moto Syntors. These radios are and  
have been hitting the streets in the salvage market. I've bought

several for UHF - these were Range II, 450-470 MHz - and put them into amateur service. As several comments indicated, they are quite rugged and built to last.

Early on with the Syntor, I gave in to solving the frequency and PL PROM puzzles. It took some finagling around, alot of trial and error, but finally the puzzle is solved. Seems to work for both VHF and UHF radios, but just the plain vanilla Syntor. Haven't finished reversing the Syntor X / 9000 family of PROMs yet.

I did a prototype freq control head on an Augat board, using an 8051, keyboard, LCD display and various TTL jellybeans. Right now, this proto head runs my 2m packet station. I'm giving serious thought to making a kit or perhaps finished control head available but just for the amateur 440 MHz and 144 Mhz bands. Not sure yet, but it might be worthwhile to offer out of band receive, though the Syntor's preselector bandwidth may prevent this from being very useful.

I started in on the Syntor X PROM format and encoding a month or so ago and expect to have (at least VHF) results by the end of the year. The X has a much wider front end on receive and is a complete makeover of the Syntor. For one thing, it uses a cheap microcontroller to do most everything, including PL encode.

I am just wondering how much, if any, interest there is out there for this sort of item. If so, please post here, or if you want privacy, email [zilmer@dt.wdc.com](mailto:zilmer@dt.wdc.com).

-73-

Matt Zilmer, WA6EGJ

!#\$%--- Tagline destroyed by Jan. 1994 earthquake ---%\$#!

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Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 11:56:58  
From: [bcieslak@mkelan5.remnet.ab.com](mailto:bcieslak@mkelan5.remnet.ab.com) (Brian C.)  
Subject: No License to Extra Leap?

In article <[tjaCyLHEB.1qC@netcom.com](mailto:tjaCyLHEB.1qC@netcom.com)> [tja@netcom.com](mailto:tja@netcom.com) (T.J. Alessi) writes:

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>Arthur Chandler ([arthurc@crl.com](mailto:arthurc@crl.com)) wrote:

>: Has there ever been anyone who walked into a licensing examination with

>: no license at all, passed everything, and walked out amateur extra? If

>: not, what's the biggest leap anyone has heard of? I took someone to an

>: exam site, and he went from Tech + to Advanced in one leap -- passed the

>: 13 wpm, general, advanced, and even the extra exam. Couldn't quite handle

>: the 20 wpm, however.

Yes . A friend of mine walked into a VE testing site a few years ago, never had a ham ticket, passed all the elements for extra in one sitting. His background was computer science and electrical engineering.

Brian AE9K

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Date: 1 Nov 1994 19:20:16 GMT  
From: jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods)  
Subject: No License to Extra Leap?

arthurc@crl.com (Arthur Chandler) writes:

> Has there ever been anyone who walked into a licensing examination with  
>no license at all, passed everything, and walked out amateur extra? If  
>not, what's the biggest leap anyone has heard of? I took someone to an  
>exam site, and he went from Tech + to Advanced in one leap -- passed the  
>13 wpm, general, advanced, and even the extra exam. Couldn't quite handle  
>the 20 wpm, however.

Way back when I was getting started, I managed to go from Novice to Advanced in one step (I \*think\* this (1976) was before Tech got its own written exam, though, so that was roughly the same step, I guess). I aced the 20WPM code test, but hadn't bothered studying for the Extra written since I hadn't believed that I'd ever get to 20WPM when I started studying in earnest for the Advanced. Oh, yeah, the other bit: I had had my Novice ticket only about 4 months when I took the Advanced.

(Of course, it then took 18 years to get around to actually taking the Extra, which I passed recently. Oh, I guess that means it's time for the obligatory FCC Delay Watch comment: it has been roughly 2,690,100 seconds since I passed the exam. :-)

73, John, WB7EEL

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Date: Mon, 31 Oct 1994 20:01:59 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: No License to Extra Leap?

In article <392v9d\$147@crl.crl.com> arthurc@crl.com (Arthur Chandler) writes:

> Has there ever been anyone who walked into a licensing examination with  
>no license at all, passed everything, and walked out amateur extra? If  
>not, what's the biggest leap anyone has heard of? I took someone to an  
>exam site, and he went from Tech + to Advanced in one leap -- passed the

>13 wpm, general, advanced, and even the extra exam. Couldn't quite handle  
>the 20 wpm, however.

I don't suppose this counts, but one of the MIR cosmonauts passed everything  
but the 20 WPM code at one sitting when he was visiting the Space Symposium.  
He had to handle the exam in English too. Since he only qualified for Advanced,  
I guess he can't operate a station in space. Gotta have that high speed  
Morse in orbit. :-(

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: 31 Oct 1994 06:47:49 -0500  
From: michaela@freenet3.scri.fsu.edu (Michael Christie)  
Subject: OH2BH's Book "Where do we go next?"

I ordered mine through CQ MAGAZINE [1-800-853-9797] several months  
ago. It was on sale for around \$18.00 + shipping.

It is well worth reading. 73,

Michael Christie, K7RLS/4  
Crawfordville, Florida

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Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 18:56:57 GMT  
From: brunob@hpcc01.corp.hp.com (Bruno Bienenfeld)  
Subject: Re: CW Learning: Going slow. : (

Ability to copy CW is inverse proportional to the IQ of the operator !!!

I KNOW since I can copy 45wpm grups or plain

from the log of AA6AD

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Date: Mon, 31 Oct 1994 21:25:54 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: Soldering iron - how hot?



In article <19941030211940CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU> CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU  
(Chris Thomas) writes:

>With the availability of temperature controlled and lately, digitally  
>selectable tip temperature soldering irons, what temperature should  
>I use for common operations like working on printed circuit boards  
>or soldering RG-8 coax connectors?

Tip temperature should never exceed 398 C (748 F). Lower tip temperatures can be used, down to about 500 F, for small PC boards. The key thing you have to vary is \*heat transfer capacity\*. Heat and temperature are two different things (like voltage and current). To get more heat flow at a given temperature, you use a bigger tip. To work with heavy ground planes or large connectors and cables, you need a lot of thermal mass in the iron, IE a fat bit, so that maximum heat transfer can take place without cooling the tip excessively. If you try to increase heat transfer by raising the temperature in a small bit, you run the risk of delaminating PC traces, or melting insulation in cables, because the whole work will have time to heat up before soldering temperature is reached at the joint, IE heat transfer \*through\* the work is faster than through the tip. What you want is \*fast\* heat transfer to raise the object to be soldered to the melting point of solder (roughly 462 F for eutectic mixtures), without getting the temperature so high that you risk delamination. A big bit does that best.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: 1 Nov 1994 17:17:09 GMT  
From: myers@Cypress.West.Sun.Com (Dana Myers)  
Subject: WTB Motorola Mitrek's

In article Hzn@news.Hawaii.Edu, jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman) writes:  
>In article <9410290400083813@pcappbbs.com> dale.piedfort@pcappbbs.com (Dale  
Piedfort) writes:

>>Looking for Motorola Mitrek Radios in the 420 to 430 MHZ range, units  
>>need to be complete with cables and control heads Need at least six of  
>>them. E-mail with condition and cost, will pay shipping as needed.  
>>dale.piedfort@pcappbbs.com tnx  
>  
>Mitreks, 450-470 MHz, 35W: \$295, with accessories, reconditioned,  
>from Tele-Path Corporation, 800-292-1700.  
>

>Jeff NH6IL

Well, be careful. If Dale really wants UHF Low-split radios, then he really should try to get UHF Low-split radios. Reason being the helical resonator front ends in most commercial gear has a limited tuning range. Also, there are L/C components that are frequency sensitive, but these are often pretty easy to change; most Motorola service literature has charts of radio range versus component values. The helical resonators are much more difficult to change, though. I'll tune a radio out of range, as long as all the tuned circuits "peak", but a 450MHz radio is pretty unlikely to tune down to 430MHz. The more you dink with the radio, the more you relinquish one of the greatest assets of commercial gear; ruggedness :-).

\$300 for a recond UHF Mitrek ain't bad in the commercial realm, but try calling John Lansdell, (909) 873-1319. His prices are extremely competitive especially to amateurs who are willing to test/repair the equipment. I bought a cherry Low-band Mitrek with control group for \$50 from him. He's got a lot of good stuff, and it turns over quickly; call him every month and find out what the hot deal is currently.

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* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ, DoD#: j | Views expressed here are      *
* (310) 348-6043                | mine and do not necessarily *
* Dana.Myers@West.Sun.Com       | reflect those of my employer *
* "Antenna waves be burnin' up my radio" -- ZZ Top              *
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Date: Fri, 28 Oct 1994 14:53:16 GMT  
From: dale.piedfort@pcappbbs.com (Dale Piedfort)  
Subject: WTB Motorola Mitrek's

Looking for Motorola Mitrek Radios in the 420 to 430 MHZ range, units need to be complete with cables and control heads Need at least six of them. E-mail with condition and cost, will pay shipping as needed.  
dale.piedfort@pcappbbs.com tnx

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Date: 1 Nov 1994 12:45:12 -0500  
From: ss@JH.Org (Steve Steinberg)

References<389n39\$5at@ccnet.ccnet.com> <1994oct24.205835.11821@news.csuohio.edu>,  
<1994oct25.145652.1856@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>  
Subject: Re: NoCal 00 goes after Packet BULletins

Gary Coffman has hit it on the head. Let me add my \$.02:

The intent of the packet message is not one way but is to solicit a reply, just like a CQ, except that it is not real-time. Any packet message not intended to solicit a reply, and that does not relate solely to ham use is a broadcast and is not permitted.

For example a notice about the NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meeting in Mrs Fields restaurant on 6th Avenue is a broadcast and is NG since it is not solely for ham use.

Notice about the Cookie Eaters Net on 40m is for ham use and is OK, in my humble opinion. Also notice of the XYZ Amateur Radio Club meeting in a restaurant on 6th avenue is also OK. This is similar to W1AW one-way xmissions.

A message asking if there are any cookie nets on 40m or asking when the next NY Cookie Eaters Assoc. meetings is is also ok since it is soliciting a reply. This is like the start of any net, or a CQ, or the "Are there any base stations to handle emergency traffic" call: a one-way xmission soliciting a reply.

BTW: I too like cookies :-)

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////////////////////////////////////\////////////////////////////////////\
//  Steve Steinberg              Radio Amateur Callsign: kb2rve  \
\\  Internet: ss@JH.org          Packet: kb2rve@ny2s.#nli.ny.usa.na  //
\\////////////////////////////////////\////////////////////////////////////\
```

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Date: Mon, 31 Oct 1994 21:10:16 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)

References<CyGCH1.JEL@news.Hawaii.Edu> <1994Oct30.035623.12409@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,  
<CyI34v.L1t@news.Hawaii.Edu>  
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: Re: Motorola Mitreks

In article <CyI34v.L1t@news.Hawaii.Edu> jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman) writes:

>gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:  
>

>>What you don't seem to realize, Jeff, is that the 450-470 Motos  
>>are \*different\* from the 420 models. There are several changes  
>>that must be done to the transmit and receive decks to move them  
>>that far which are \*not\* trivial. Hence your pointer is not too  
>>helpful.

>  
>So Mitreks are made-to-order for 420 MHz? I didn't realize Motorola  
>made their redios available on the ham frequencies. I assumed he  
>was looking for an already converted 450-470 model but if the  
>price was right he'd do the converting himself.

Yep, they're different. Moto (and GE) made models that cover  
406-420, 420-450, and 450-470. The 450-470 units can be pulled  
down into 440-450, but they won't make 420 without serious  
modifications to the front end. Same with the GEs. They use  
diecast aluminum helical resonators and they won't tune low  
enough. You can take either of the lower frequency models  
and pull them \*up\* fairly easily.

The 420-450 radios aren't made specifically for the ham market.  
They were made for overseas markets where that spectrum is  
commercial or government.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: Mon, 31 Oct 1994 20:15:15 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)

References<CyGKr8.94M@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>  
<19940ct30.215855.18635@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <19940ct31.171248.12410@arrl.org>  
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: Re: Subject: W1AW steps on others?

In article <19940ct31.171248.12410@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP))  
writes:

>Gary Coffman KE4ZV (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

>: >

>: >Not true. While it is illegal to intentionally interfere with other  
>: >transmissions, there is no legal requirement to listen before transmitting.  
>: >If you disagree, then cite the regulation. (It doesn't exist.)

>

>: I believe this is covered under 97.101(a) and (d) in that good amateur  
>: practice (mandated in (a)) involves listening before transmitting to  
>: avoid (d).

>

>Does this mean you listen on your satellite uplink before transmitting?

>

>Particularly with satellites like Oscar 13, the bird is by no means  
>sensitive enough to pick up low power local stations that would be  
>quite loud if you were to listen. Thus, listening on the satellite  
>downlink is no guarantee that you won't interfere with others.

That's absolutely right, and I do listen on the uplink before transmitting.  
Several times I've heard simplex FM QSOs going on. I've politely broken  
the QSO and asked them to respect the satellite subband. A couple of them  
have told me to get stuffed, so I just QSY down the passband a bit and  
go about my business. I do \*not\* have the right to transmit over an  
on going QSO, and neither does W1AW.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: Tue, 1 Nov 1994 21:26:06 GMT  
From: zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP))

References<19940ct30.221746.18864@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>  
<391qu3\$jjt@mozo.cc.purdue.edu>, <19940ct31.163840.26821@gov.nt.ca>  
Subject: Re: Israel Radio Traffic

John Boudreau VE8EV (ve8ev@gov.nt.ca) wrote:

: In article <391qu3\$jjt@mozo.cc.purdue.edu> mconner@rain.atms.purdue.edu (Mark D.  
Conner) writes:

: >

: >Geosynchronous weather satellites can barely cover 160 degrees at  
: >22,300 miles away. Do any of the Oscar sats even come close to that  
: >altitude? My impression that their apogees are at best on the order  
: >of 1000-2000 mi.

: >--

: >Mark D. Conner - N9XTN

: Amsat-Oscar 13 reaches altitudes in excess of 27,000 miles at apogee.  
: Two-way contacts are possible between any two points on earth depending on the  
: orbit/schedule of the satellite at the time. LA to Israel is a pretty  
: easy hop. No CW required - but "true Techs" only please; appliance operators  
: need not apply :-)

Looks like it will be possible next January 2nd.

Interestingly, the "typical footprint" on page 74 of the Satellite Anthology shows that a LAX to Israel hop is possible with the satellite over the Baltic sea.

BTW, Los Angeles stations please use use LAX instead of LA in this weekend's CW Sweepstakes--less confusion with Lousianna section. Rules on p. 125 of the October QST.

--

Zack Lau KH6CP/1                    2 way QRP WAS  
                                     8 States on 10 GHz  
Internet: zlau@arrl.org    10 grids on 2304 MHz

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #1178  
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